

THE WASHINGTON DAILY MAGAZINE PAGES

Stammering Believed
A Purely Mechanical
And Curable Trouble

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

OF the making of explanations of stammering there is no end. Doctors with opinions, plain people with plain tales from the hills, mechanical engineers with facts and philosophers with theories—these and more tell you exactly "why is a stammerer?"

Come now Ernest Tompkins, mechanical engineer, with a mechanistic conception of the stammerer's trouble, which makes a bid for intelligent attention. He says the stammerer may look at the sky and say, "It may rain." Your failure to understand the stammerer is at once caught by his sensitive intellect. He is struck dumb. His thought has outstripped his tongue and his impulse to the muscles. The vocal muscles are bucking bronchos beyond the stammerer's control.

His twitchings, contortions, and muscular gyrations are in plain view as he attempts to compress his lips and otherwise rein in the show of his unmanageable steed. Embarrassment and chagrin are the price of his pain. Misplaced effort, muscular messages misdirected into the alleyways of the most of my mixed metaphors are obvious to the observer.

The mouth is held tightly closed when it should be open and a yawning chasm when it might better be shut. The effort the stammerer makes is vigorous and well intentioned, but it is the sort that a certain hot place uses for paving stones. All his goodness of heart and honesty of purpose have been misdirected and terminate unpleasantly.

The Fear Incubus.
With a correct thought, but a bad start, the whole race is lost. Instead of the stammerer thinking to the point and saying just that and nothing else, he will think, "I'm going to spoil what

I say by stuttering," or some similar thought. Of course, he does not wish to say this, so he must first make the attempt to sidetrack or check such words. The result is a contention between the thing he expects to say—two thoughts—and one vocal expression.

Under the pail of the fallacy that this happens so often to him almost strikes his muscular apparatus dumb. Fright and embarrassment add to the onslaught, and confusion ensues.

Daily Practice Cures.
Mr. Tompkins, with true analytical judgment, emphasizes that stammering begins in children sometimes after they are able to talk. Stammering cannot begin sooner because a sense of ability to speak must be present before there is any idea of disability, according to this theory. At this early period speech is insecure, and is in a crystallized and may be readily upset.

Fright, scoldings, convulsions, and other physical dangers are often the bottom of the child's first signs of halting speech. Imitation by association with others who stammer, also is a cause for children's stammering.

Children who stammer in the presence of others often talk to themselves, or to their playthings with little, if any, stuttering. Solitude and loss of self-consciousness in singing and recitals often free the individual from this muscular periodicity.

Doctors cannot cure stammering. Teachers and pupils can. It is much a matter of daily practice.

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The Alphabetical Dots

By CLIFFORD LEON SHERMAN.



"Did you see any Indians in Mexico?" asked Tommy one evening.
"Lots of them," said his father, "but they were not very clean. They used to come around the truck trains and look at the motor cars in wonderment. They had never seen anything of the kind before. They didn't have much to say, and if they had said anything we could not have understood them."
"But," interrupted Tommy, "did any of them carry a—?"
(To complete the picture draw a straight line from the dot marked A to the dot marked B, and so on through the alphabet.)
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Equal Pay In
France?

Are the women who are replacing men in Europe's workshops receiving the pay of the men for whom they are substituting? Exact conditions in all sections it is not possible to report at present, but here and there one gathers a bit of information to show that many a manufacturer—may, even the government itself—does not scruple to take advantage of the high feeling of patriotism and the great need of women for work to exploit the weaker sex.

The Journal in Paris has, for instance, repeatedly printed articles about the poor wages of women workers in positions which they have entered as direct substitutes for men. Under state as well as private management everywhere women receives a salary lower than that of men. In one of the latest numbers of the Journal the following examples are given:

In a factory making surgical instruments a qualified laborer receives a salary of 10 francs a week, while a woman doing the same work gets 5 francs for the same work. In a factory near Paris where they work all night, men get 15 francs, women get 4 francs for the same labor. The same system prevails in the street railways. There the difference in wages is fully 40 per cent. Two automobile houses which manufacture grenades have gone further. In one of them women get 6 francs for work which men get 12 francs. The women there are often mothers of families; the men are young and single. In the other factory the women receive 3 francs, the men 8 to 10 francs—always for the same amount of work.

But the state itself sets a bad example regarding the ethics of wages. In a large state concern making war necessities the scale of rate in wages is fixed in the following manner: For women, 50 centimes; for men, 2 francs. It is just the same in the postal and telegraph services. The rate fixed by law from December 1 for certain categories of male officials amounts to 100 francs. The women officials of exactly the same category receive a raise of only 50 francs.

Home-Made.

The River Clyde has been brought up to its present navigable condition by means of dredging, and the Glasgow people are very proud of it. One day a party of American sightseers turned up their noses at the Clyde.

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Removing Spots From Clothes

Some directions for cleaning garments are given by the Sartorial Art Journal, and as they are written by a tailor for tailors they ought to be valuable.

The first thing to do with the clothes is to hang them over a line in the open air and beat them with a short but flexible stick until all the dust is blown away. Then they are to be brushed over a pressing board and thoroughly brushed inside and out with a stiff bristle brush, being careful to follow the pile and finish of the goods.

Stains and spots are removed with absorbents, solvents, chemicals or bleaches, according to what they are caused by and how old they are. The absorbents are blotting paper, common brown paper, powdered chalk, whiting, pipe clay, fuller's earth, magnesia, gypsum, starch, melted talow, bran, and cornmeal.

Fresh Stains Easiest.

They are chiefly valuable on fresh stains still moist, not to remove them entirely, but to get rid of a large part of the staining substance. Hot grease, coffee, ink, etc., are first treated with absorbents. Solvents are used for dissolving the staining substance so that it may be washed out. Those in commonest use are hot and cold water, alcohol, gasoline, benzene, kerosene, turpentine and chloroform.

Cold water will remove milk and cream stains from sugar, candies and cocoa. Hot water may be used to remove fresh coffee stains. The mineral oils, benzene, gasoline, kerosene are useful solvents for grease, oil, paint, grease, etc. Gasoline is probably the best for use with woolen and silk fabrics, but it is very volatile and passes off rapidly in the form of inflammable gas.

The only solvents for mineral oil or tar stains are the volatile oils, such as gasoline, benzene and carbon tetrachloride. When the stain has been dissolved the part is thoroughly rinsed with gasoline or benzene, squeezed out, placed back upon the pressing board and wiped off thoroughly with a clean cloth. This is necessary to prevent rings or circles from forming.

Method of Cleaning.
The method of cleaning is first to lay a thick pad of clean, starchless muslin under the garment on the board, this to absorb the cleaning solution and the dirt it carries with it. Another piece of muslin is saturated with the solution and used for rubbing the stain. This may have to be done several times, clean muslin being used for each rubbing.

If the stain be of sweet, glutinous or greasy dirt it should be scratched with the finger nail or a blunt knife and the loosened dirt brushed off before the rubbing begins.

If much greasy dirt has settled in the stain it should be well soaked with the solution.

The Question of Cost.

There is every prospect that the national suffrage convention will vote to continue to work for suffrage by both national and State action.

It is sometimes said, by those who wish to concentrate wholly upon securing a Federal amendment, that the work to carry separate States is too laborious and too costly. When a State campaign is successful, no suffragist eye feels that it was not worth all the work and all the money that went into it. But whenever a State campaign fails, somebody says that it shows the folly of trying to carry separate States. It would be as easy to say, every time an effort to put the Federal amendment through Congress fails, that this shows the folly of trying to get a Federal amendment.

The State work has already a long series of victories to its credit—six States carried for suffrage within the last four years—and it is owing to these repeated victories in the States that the Federal amendment now commands serious attention in Congress.

When Iowa did not carry it was cited as showing that it would have been wise to expend the money and effort upon Congressional work. According to a recent letter from Miss Alice Paul, in the Federal amendment, that the Congressional Union, in its three years' unsuccessful campaign to put the Federal amendment through Congress, has expended \$100,000. If the suffragists of Iowa and Nebraska had had that amount of money, or anything like it, to expend in circulating the voters, both of those States would have been carried. The smallness of the margins against it puts this beyond a doubt. In Iowa, a change of 5,174 votes in a total of 335,712 would have carried it; in Nebraska, a change of 4,123 votes in a total of 139,818.

The addition of these two important States to the suffrage column would not only have hastened the passage of the Federal amendment through Congress but would also have been just so much solid gain toward its ratification. The ratification is the most important and also the hardest part of securing a Federal amendment. To put a measure through Congress is comparatively simple. To get thirty-six State legislatures to ratify it is a more serious piece of work—Alice Stone Blackwell, in Woman's Journal.

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Stories of Stories

Plots of Fiction Masterpieces
By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

THE FATAL RESEMBLANCE. By Guy de Maupassant.

PESCARRELL, painter, was in love at last.
For years he had been looked upon as a chronic bachelor, devoted to his art and to the pleasant life that is the reward of a successful and popular artist in Paris.

Then he met Lucie Pionelle. And, all at once, the world changed for him. Without a struggle, he yielded to the wave of adoring love that overwhelmed him. Without a regret, he prepared to divorce himself from his jolly bachelor life and to settle down to respectable matrimony.

The Girl He Loved.
Lucie was a girl of the Mona Lisa type—fair, slender, elusive; clear of voice, radiantly beautiful and with a hint of mocking witchery in her look and in her laugh.

The only cloud over the sunshine of Pescarrell's wooing was his sweet heart's mother, who, when she saw Lucie, raised an objection to his suit. In fact, she was very gracious and competent, and made the courtship as pleasant as possible for him.

But Pescarrell had all a true artist's love of beauty. And Mme. Pionelle was not a beauty. She was a woman of a certain age, with a certain type of face, and she was not a beauty. He had to look at her every time he had to look at her. Here is his unflattering description of the old lady: "Plabby cheeks; ridiculous dimples, half filled up by fat; a triple chin; bleached hair; lusterless eyes, and a nose that is caricatured; and a smile that is a caricature of a smile."

He thanked his lucky stars that Lucie was so dainty, so ethereal, so winsome; so utterly unlike her mother.

One night—the night of which he planned to propose—Pescarrell took Lucie to see a new play at the Comedie Francaise. Mme. Pionelle went along to play propriety. The three sat in a box.

Pescarrell had no great interest in the play. So he arranged his seat in such a way that he could watch Lucie. Throughout the first half of the evening his worshipping gaze never left her face. He revealed in the loveliness of her profile.

Then, by chance, his gaze strayed to Mme. Pionelle, who sat beside her daughter. The glow of the footlights struck the faces of mother and daughter at precisely the same angle, throwing into view certain salient points

which the painter's artistic training enabled him to grasp at once.

Pescarrell shuddered at a thought a knife had been driven into his side. "I don't know what shadow or play of light has altered Lucie's features," he told another girl afterward, "but all at once I saw she was the image of her mother. As they sat there they seemed almost like twins. I saw that one day Lucie would grow to look just like Mme. Pionelle. I should be tied for life to a repulsively ugly creature. My friends would pity me, years hence, for having such a pitifully homely wife."

The moment the curtain fell he rushed out of the box, leaving the two women to get themselves home as best they could. He jumped into a cab, drove over to the Moulin Rouge, and proceeded to get himself excessively drunk. He never saw Lucie again.

"Heavens!" exclaimed the girl to whom Pescarrell told the story, "if men are as idiotic as all that, I shall never let myself be seen in public with mamma again!"
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Answers To Health Questions

J. E. S.—Please tell me what to do for mucus in the back of the nose and in the throat. I also have a bad taste in my mouth.

The nose and throat should be examined, and, if necessary, the tonsils and adenoids removed. On the tongue, bones also need compressing. Irrigate the nose and throat with alkaline anesthetic fluid diluted three times in water, twice daily. The teeth should also be examined. The offensive taste may come from some defect there.

E. D.—I have been dancing a great deal lately, and my feet have a tired feeling. I do not know what to do to relieve the pain of the shoes I wear.

A foot bath in a solution of water and boric acid each night may prove beneficial. Wear thin hose and change them daily. The shoes should fit comfortably and allow plenty of ventilation to the feet.

D. C. D.—After eating I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. What should be done for this?

See if I run into a piercing pain in my left side. What causes this?

Have the digestive structure examined and an analysis made of the stomach juices.

Only a thorough examination, internal and external, with various instruments of precision will discover the precise cause.

M. A.—What can be done to stop a person from snoring?

This is usually due to some disorder in the nose or throat, and can be remedied by an examination and the removal of the offending source.

G. W.—I would appreciate your opinion of rice as a food of the diet.

Rice is a very good cereal food with a large per cent of starch in it. For those who need starchy foods it is a very good ration.

M. L. P.—What do you advise for falling hair? 2. My daughter suffers from nervousness. What should be done for this?

Alopecia or falling hair is from many causes. A large number of cases come from fevers, colds, and illness that are not permanent. Apply some of the following to the scalp about three times a week:

Quinine 1 dram
Fluorine 24 grains
Salicylic acid 15 grains
Lanolin 1/2 ounce
Petrolatum 1/2 ounce
2 About 30 times in the word "nervousness" is used by persons to conceal lack of diligence or search for the real cause of the so-called "nervousness." It is usually an emotional disturbance which has nothing at all to do with the nerves. Only a thorough physical examination will actually tell what is wrong.

George—What will make thick, large lips smaller? 3. What can be done for lips that chap and crack?

An operation is the only thing that will actually reduce the size of the lips. Cosmetics may be skillfully used to make them appear smaller. (2) Bathe the lips in glycerine and rose water equal parts. Allow cold cream to remain on them overnight.

J. A. P.—I am fifty years old and of a highly nervous temperament. My blood

Tea Gowns.

Like everything else, the tea gown, once a frailing, diaphanous affair, much befuddled and furrowed, meant hours of ease, has had to yield to the exigencies of the times, and has been, per tem, shorn of its train and other extraneous decorations and enlarged its functions from tea time to dinner. It has come into the category of trainless garments and is sometimes even ankle length in its shortness. Also, the little loose coats that have come to be almost inseparable from it is pursuing a successful career.

A black and white tea gown of much charm has a fourreau of white brocade crepe de chine, over which is a flowing overdress, which reaches only to the knees of black nixon patterned with all-over, the bodice being draped and puffed fully round the figure and caught in front with a silver rose. The sleeves are of white shadow lace. Over all is worn a long, graceful three-quarter length coat of filmy black lace, edged with a full frill which is caught and footed at regular intervals with single silver roses.

Another beautiful one is in purple satin, so simply made as hardly to warrant description except for the beauty of its coloring. It sole ornament consisted of a very wide high belt, exquisitely molded to the figure, of course brocade in which was a delicate tracery of gold, from which hung two long ends weighted with heavy gold tassels. The shoes to be worn with it were of fuchsia colored and gold brocade.

pressure is 100. What would this indicate?

This would mean that the pressure behind the fluids in the arteries and kidneys is a little high, causing a tension of different tissues which results in strain on the tubular system. It is not very severe in your case but high enough to take measures to reduce it.

F. T. E.—What is aspirin, and what is it used for?

Aspirin is a coal tar drug, and has a depressing effect upon the sensations of pain and the tissues in general. It reduces the fever, gives relief from headaches and joint aches, and acts as a mild antiseptic. It is dangerous, however, as all these things are artificial ways of giving relief. Aspirin if taken too long, too often and in too large a dose, defeats the intention of nature by preventing the tissues fighting their own battles and conquering the disease. Sometimes, however, it is necessary to use it to give momentary relief from joint aches and joint aches while a search is being made for the real cause.

P. A.—How can I break my three-year-old son of pigeon toes?

I have found it very easy to cure this trouble in children by telling them to make out "they are Charlie Chaplin." They at once imitate this comedian's turned out feet.

How Our Cities Were Named

San Francisco.
By ELEANOR CLAPP:

"I S no mission to be built in honor of our father, St. Francis," asked Friar Junipero Serra, reproachfully, as he looked at a list of proposed mission stations and their patron saints.

Now, these missions which the Franciscans had been commissioned to establish in Upper California, for political reasons, to be subsidized by the government, and each additional mission was an extra expense, so Jose Galvez, the inspector general, replied to the good father's protest rather cynically.

Had To Find His Port.

"If St. Francis desires a mission let him see that his port is found and we will establish one there."
This conversation took place in 1768, and for nearly a hundred years there had been a bay named after the saint, as the inspector general implied. It happened in this way: In 1579 that bold English sea rover Sir Francis Drake, who had been busy plundering the Spanish ships and settlements on the Pacific coast of Mexico and South America, finding things were getting a little too hot for him, made up his mind to return home by way of the narrow strait which lies in the open sea north of the American continent. When he got up as far as the straits of the Golden Gate, he was discouraged by the sight of the peninsula, and decided that he had rather run the risk of being captured by the Spaniards than freeze to death, so he turned south, and on the 17th of June discovered the entrance to a wide waterway that he hoped might prove to be a passage through to the Atlantic. But he was disappointed, for this was the end of the California peninsula, and lay under the shelter of Point Reyes. Drake wrote an account of his voyage, and the name of the bay and in their old maps of the time it is called San Francisco (St. Francis), parry. It is thought in honor of Drake, whose first name was the same as the saint's. But nothing more shall give it a name had been done, and no white man had visited the spot since then.

First Mission At San Diego.

Father Junipero soon set about his great work of converting the Indians. The first mission established was at San Diego, and from there the good father sent out Friar Crespi and several others to establish another mission at Monterey. When in their march north they reached the mouth of the Salinas river they could find no anchorage, so thinking that either they had made a mistake in the latitude or that in the hundred and fifty years that had elapsed since their navigators had seen there the place might have become choked with sand, they went northward in search of another harbor, and in November reached the end of the peninsula, and discovered the Golden Gate. When they saw that the bay could not possibly be that of Monterey, they thought it was the same water into which Drake had penetrated so long ago and that St. Francis had indeed sent them to his own port.

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Cream of tartar, derived from grapes, is used in Royal Baking Powder because it is the best and most healthful ingredient known for the purpose.

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